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ABSTRACT

As reported, the purposes of the Senate's Select Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity are "to study the effectiveness of existing laws and policies in assuring equality of educational opportunity, including policies of the United States with regard to segregation on the ground of race, color, or national origin, whatever the form of such segregation, and to examine the extent to which policies are applied uniformly in all regions of the United States." Activities of the committee during the first 5 months of operation are covered in this report. Among the topics discussed are those hearings that were concerned with the effects of racial or ethnic segregation in the schools on black, white, Mexican American, and Indian children; proposals to remedy the problems of racial or ethnic segregation in the schools (e.g., creation of educational parks, the pairing of schools, and various forms of urban-suburban and inter-district cooperation); and the particular needs and educational problems facing American Indians. Plans for the future, as outlined, include hearings on school desegregation, special educational needs and problems of Mexican Americans, and causes of and remedies for de facto segregation; investigation of reasons for and effects of racial or ethnic isolation in the schools; and exploration of the effects of isolation, school financing, and unequal resources. (JB)

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91st Congress
2d Session

COMMITTEE PRINT

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INTERIM REPORT

PREPARED BY THE

SELECT COMMITTEE ON EQUAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY UNITED STATES SENATE

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

AUGUST 7, 1970.

Hon. RALPH YARBOROUGH,
Chairman, Committee on Labor and Public Welfare.

Hon. JAMES O. EASTLAND,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMEN: Under the authority of Senate Resolution 359, 91st Congress, 2d session, I am transmitting on behalf of all members of the Select Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity the Committee's Interim Report.

This report covers the activities of the Select Committee during our first 5 months of operation, and reviews committee plans for the future. I will forward additional copies of the Interim Report, under separate cover, when they are printed, so that you can make them available to members of your committees.

With warmest regards,

Sincerely,

WALTER F. MONDALE,
Chairman.

IV/(v)

[S. Res. 359, 91st Cong., second sess.]

RESOLUTION To create a Select Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity

Whereas the policy of the United States to assure every child, regardless of race, color, or national origin, an equal opportunity for a quality education has not been fully achieved in any section of the country: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That (a) there is hereby established a select committee of the Senate (to be known as the Select Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity) composed of three majority and two minority members of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, three majority and two minority members of the Committee on the Judiciary, and three majority and two minority Members of the Senate from other committees, to be appointed in the same manner as the chairman and members of the standing committees, to study the effectiveness of existing laws and policies in assuring equality of educational opportunity, including policies of the United States with regard to segregation on the ground of race, color, or national origin, whatever the form of such segregation and whatever the origin or cause of such segregation, and to examine the extent to which policies are applied uniformly in all regions of the United States. Such select committee shall make an interim report to the appropriate committees of the Senate not later than August 1, 1970, and shall make a final report not later than January 31, 1971. Such reports shall contain such recommendations as the committee finds necessary with respect to the rights guaranteed under the Constitution and other laws of the United States, including recommendations with regard to proposed new legislation, relating to segregation on the ground of race, color, or national origin, whatever the origin or cause of such segregation.

(b) For the purposes of this resolution the committee, from the date of enactment of this resolution to January 31, 1971, inclusive, is authorized (1) to make such expenditures as it deems advisable; (2) to employ, upon a temporary basis, technical, clerical, and other assistants and consultants: *Provided*, That the minority is authorized to select one person for appointment and the person so selected shall be appointed and his compensation shall be so fixed that his gross rate shall not be less by more than $2,700 than the highest gross rate paid to any other employee; (3) to subpena witnesses; (4) with the prior consent of the heads of the departments or agencies concerned, and the Committee on Rules and Administration, to utilize the reimbursable services, information, facilities, and personnel of any of the departments or agencies of the Government; (5) to contract with private organizational and individual consultants; (6) to interview employees of the Federal, State, and local governments and other individuals; and (7) to take depositions and other testimony.

[S. RES. 366, 91st Cong., second sess.]

[Report No. 91-743]

RESOLUTION Authorizing expenditures by the Select Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity

Resolved, That the expenses of the Select Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity, established by S. Res. 359, Ninety-first Congress, agreed to February 19, 1970, which shall not exceed $375,000 through January 31, 1971, shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee.

[S. Rpt. No. 91-743, 91st Cong., second sess.]

AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURES BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON EQUAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY

The Committee on Rules and Administration, to which was referred the resolution (S. Res. 366), authorizing expenditures by the Select Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon without amendment and recommends that the resolution be agreed to.

Senate Resolution 366 would authorize the expenditure of not to exceed $375,000 by the Select Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity, from the date of approval of this resolution through January 31, 1971.

The Select Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity was established by Senate Resolution 359, agreed to February 19, 1970—

> to study the effectiveness of existing laws and policies in assuring equality of educational opportunity, including policies of the United States with regard to segregation on the ground of race, color, or national origin, whatever the form of such segregation and whatever the origin or cause of such segregation, and to examine the extent to which policies are applies uniformly in all regions of the United States.

Senate Resolution 366, the present proposal, would provide the select committee with the necessary funds to carry out that purpose.

The membership of the Select Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity is composed of three majority and two minority members of the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, three majority and two minority members of the Committee on the Judiciary, and three majority and two minority Members of the Senate from other committees. The members of the select committee are appointed in the same manner as the chairmen and members of the standing committees of the Senate.

Pursuant to Senate Resolution 359, the select committee shall make an interim report to the appropriate committees of the Senate not later than August 1, 1970, and shall make a final report not later than January 31, 1971. Such reports shall contain such recommendations as the committee finds necessary with respect to the rights guaranteed under the Constitution and other laws of the United States, including recommendations with regard to proposed new legislation, relating to segregation on the ground of race, color, or national origin, whatever the origin or cause of such segregation.

Additional information relative to the purposes of Senate Resolution 366 is contained in a letter addressed to Senator B. Everett Jordan, chairman of the Committee on Rules and Administration, by Senator Walter F. Mondale, chairman of the Select Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity, which letter (with accompanying memorandum and budget) is as follows:

U.S. SENATE,
SELECT COMMITTEE ON
EQUAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY,
Washington, D.C., March 9, 1970.

Hon. B. EVERETT JORDAN,
Chairman, Committee on Rules and Administration,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: On behalf of the Select Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity I am transmitting with this letter a memorandum and budget to accompany Senate Resolution 366, 91st Congress, second session. The Select Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity was established February 19, 1970, to study the effectiveness of existing laws and policies in assuring equality of educational opportunity.

The accompanying resolution authorizes a total spending authority of $375,000 through January 31, 1971. The accompanying budget, which has been unanimously requested by the select committee, is believed to be the minimum amount essential to support the committee's activities this year.

The committee believes that if it is to fulfill its mandate and make a final report next January, it must be in a position to employ highly qualified experienced professional staff and appropriate secretarial, clerical, and other supporting personnel.

A fuller explanation of the budget and the nature of the studies and activities which the committee plans to undertake are set forth in the accompanying memorandum to the Committee on Rules and Administration.

May I respectfully request the unanimous desire of the Select Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity that your committee take favorable action on Senate Resolution 366, at the earliest date.

With kindest personal regards,

Sincerely,

WALTER F. MONDALE,
Chairman, Select Committee on
Equal Educational Opportunity.

MEMORANDUM TO COMMITTEE ON RULES AND ADMINISTRATION ACCOMPANYING SENATE RESOLUTION 366 AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURES OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON EQUAL EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY

The Select Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity has reported Senate Resolution 366 authorizing the committee to incur expenses through January 31, 1971, not to exceed $375,000.

The select committee was established by Senate Resolution 359, 91st Congress, second session, agreed to on February 19, 1970. The select committee is composed of five members from the Committee on the

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Judiciary, five members from the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare, and five members selected from the Senate at large.

The select committee was established to study the effectiveness of existing laws and policies in assuring equality of educational opportunity, including policies of the United States with regard to segregation on the ground of race, color, or national origin, whatever the form of such segregation and whatever the origin or cause of such segregation, and to examine the extent to which policies are applied uniformly in all regions of the United States.

The committee is required to make an interim report to the appropriate committees of the Senate on or before August 1, 1970, and to make a final report not later than January 31, 1971. These reports are required to contain such recommendations as the committee finds necessary with respect to the rights guaranteed under the Constitution and other laws of the United States, including recommendations with regard to proposed new legislation, relating to segregation on the ground of race, color, or national origin, whatever the origin or cause of such segregation.

The committee recognizes that the policies of the United States to assure every child an equal opportunity for a quality education, regardless of race, color, or national origin, have not been fully achieved in any section of the country. Accordingly, the committee plans to examine through hearings, staff investigations, and research projects the effectiveness of policies relating to all forms of segregation and the equality of educational opportunity in all sections of the country. Its studies will include an examination of such matters as:

—the relationship between educational opportunity and residential living patterns;

—policies regarding busing and other means used to try to eliminate or reduce racial isolation in public schools;

—the relationship between employment opportunities, quality education, and racial imbalance;

—the effectiveness of programs and policies designed to assure equality of education in all schools;

—the effectiveness of present provisions in laws such as the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Elementary and Secondary Education Act with respect to racial imbalance and the possible need for modifications of such statutes; and

—the development of a national policy relating to quality education and racial isolation in schools.

In making its studies and in order to develop appropriate recommendations within the time allotted, the committee believes that it must have sufficient resources so that it can acquire an experienced, competent professional staff. The committee hopes to be able to take on persons who can, by virtue of their experience, bring to the staff expertise in a variety of areas related to educational opportunity and racial imbalance.

The accompanying budget provides for eight professional staff employees, five for the majority and three for the minority. It is believed essential that the committee have sufficient funds to employ at least eight professional staff members as well as supporting personnel if it is to be able to complete its mandate and make a final report next January

The committee plans to hold extensive hearings both in Washington and in the field. The administrative budget contemplates holding approximately 10 field hearings with appropriate staff investigative travel in advance of such hearings. The committee expects to hold between 40 and 50 days of hearings, including field hearings, during the coming year.

In addition, the committee plans to rely extensively upon the resources provided by the Legislative Reference Service of the Library of Congress which will be asked to undertake specific research projects as well as supply the committee and its members and staff with materials available in fields related to equal educational opportunity.

The staff budget and administrative expenses set forth in the attached budget are believed to be accurate estimates of the amounts necessary for the committee to conduct its activities during the year. Every effort will be made to assure that the committee expenditures are kept to a minimum.

BUDGET

Position	Number	Annual salary	Monthly salary	Total for period of budget 12 months
STAFF				
Legal and investigative:				
General counsel or staff director	1	$28,689	$2,390.75	$28,689.00
Minority staff director	1	26,061	2,171.75	26,061.00
Minority counsel	1	23,214	1,934.50	23,214.00
Assistant chief counsel	1	23,214	1,934.50	23,214.00
Chief investigator	1	17,082	1,423.50	17,082.00
Investigator	1	12,702	1,058.50	12,702.00
Editorial and research:				
Editorial director	1	10,512	876.00	10,512.00
Research director	1	16,425	1,368.75	16,425.00
Staff member (minority)	1	17,082	1,423.50	17,082.00
Administrative and clerical:				
Chief clerk	1	13,359	1,113.25	13,359.00
Assistant chief clerk	1	7,446	620.50	7,446.00
Assistant clerk (secretary to director)	1	9,198	766.50	9,198.00
Assistant clerk (hearing)	1	6,570	547.50	6,570.00
Stenographers	2	7,896	657.00	15,768.00
Secretaries to the minority	2	8,979	748.25	17,958.00
Total	17			245,280.00
ADMINISTRATIVE				
Contribution to employees health benefit programs ($8.88 per month per employee)				1,811.52
Contribution to civil service retirement fund (7½ percent of total salaries paid)				18,396.00
Contribution to employees Federal employees group life insurance (30 cents per month per $1,000 coverage)				1,040.40
Reimbursable payments to agencies				7,000.00
Travel (inclusive of field investigations)				48,000.00
Hearings (inclusive of reporters' fees)				16,000.00
Witness fees, expenses				12,000.00
Stationery, office supplies				2,000.00
Communications (telephone, telegraph)				6,000.00
Newspapers, magazines, documents				1,750.00
Contingent fund				5,222.08
Consultants				10,500.00
Total				129,720.00
Grand total				375,000.00

Funds requested, Senate Resolution 366, $375,000; funds approved by Committee on Rules and Administration, $375,000.

PROGRESS REPORT

The Select Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity, created under Senate Resolution 359, which was agreed to on February 19, 1970, and funded under Senate Resolution 366, which was agreed to on March 19, 1970, has begun an intensive series of hearings designed to fulfill its mandate.

That mandate, stated in Senate Resolution 359, requires the Committee:

—to study the effectiveness of existing laws and policies in assuring equality of educational opportunity, including policies of the United States with regard to segregation on the ground of race, color, or national origin, whatever the form of such segregation and whatever the origin or cause of such segregation, and to examine the extent to which policies are applied uniformly in all regions of the United States. Such select committee shall make an interim report to the appropriate committees of the Senate not later than August 1, 1970, and shall make a final report not later than January 31, 1971. Such reports shall contain such recommendations as the committee finds necessary with respect to the rights guaranteed under the Constitution and other laws of the United States, including recommendations with regard to proposed new legislation, relating to segregation on the ground of race, color or national origin, whatever origin or cause of such segregation.

Because of the breadth and depth of the issues before the Committee, and the need to continue investigations into many of these issues, the Committee does not believe it is in a position at this time to make findings or recommendations. Rather, the Committee submits as its interim report the following review of its activities to this date and its plans for the future.

Overview Hearings

In an effort to obtain an overview of a number of issues relevant to the Committee's mandate, the Committee held 10 days of general hearings between April 20, 1970, and June 8, 1970, plus a one-day hearing on July 30, 1970. During this set of hearings, the Committee heard testimony concerning:

—the effects of racial or ethnic segregation in the schools on black, white, Mexican American and Indian children;

—voluntary school integration efforts in Hartford, Connecticut (Project Concern), and Berkeley, California, and a proposed decentralization and desegregation plan in Detroit, Michigan;

—proposals to remedy the problems of racial or ethnic segregation in the schools such as the creation of educational parks, the pairing

of schools, and various forms of urban-suburban and inter-district cooperation;
—recommendations for innovations within the school which would accompany and assist in school integration efforts;
—recommendations concerning the use of television and the home environment to further equal educational opportunity;
—school decentralization and community participation efforts in Philadelphia and Detroit;
—the particular needs and educational problems facing American Indians.

Witnesses testifying before the Committee during these overview hearings included:

APRIL 20

Dr. Kenneth Clark, Professor of Psychology, College of the City of New York.

Dr. Uvaldo Palomares, Vice President, Human Development Training Institute, San Diego, Calif.

APRIL 21

Dr. James S. Coleman, Professor of Social Relations, Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

APRIL 27

Dr. Charles E. Brown, Program Officer, The Ford Foundation.

APRIL 29

Dr. Charles E. Silberman, Board of Editors, Fortune Magazine (Director of the Carnegie Corporation Study on the Education of Educators during 3½-year leave of absence from Fortune Magazine), accompanied by Mrs. Charles E. Silberman, Senior Research Associate to the Carnegie Study.

MAY 5

Mrs. Gertrude H. Johnson, Special Assistant, Connecticut State Department of Community Affairs.

Dr. Alexander J. Plante, Chief, Bureau of Continuing Education, Connecticut State Department of Education, accompanied by six parents and their school children who have participated in Project Concern, Hartford, Conn.

MAY 12

Dr. Norman Drachler, Superintendent of Public Schools, Detroit, Mich., accompanied by Arthur Johnson, Deputy Superintendent of Community Relations for the Detroit Public Schools; and Dr. Louis Monacel, Deputy Superintendent of Federal Projects for the Detroit Public Schools.

MAY 13

Dr. Thomas F. Pettigrew, Professor of Social Psychology, Harvard University.

MAY 19

Whitney M. Young, Jr., Executive Director, National Urban League, accompanied by Dr. Ermon Hogan, Associate Director of Education, National Urban League.

MAY 21

Dr. Neil V. Sullivan, Commissioner of Education, The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, accompanied by John Callahan, Administrative Assistant to Dr. Sullivan.

JUNE 8

Michael Gross, Esq., Coordinator of the Ramah Navajo School Board, Ramah, N. Mex. (former staff attorney, Dinebeiina Nahiilna Be Agaditahe, Inc., Window Rock, Ariz.), accompanied by Mrs. Bertha Lorenzo, Vice President, Ramah Navajo School Board, Ramah, N. Mex.; and Mrs. Bessie Begay, Secretary-Treasurer, Ramah Navajo School Board, Ramah, N. Mex.

Bill Grover, Assistant Director, Oklahomans for Indian Opportunity, Norman, Okla.

Graham S. Finney, Urban Affairs Consultant, Philadelphia, Pa. (former consultant to Philadelphia and Detroit public school systems).

JULY 30

Mrs. Joan Ganz Cooney, President, Children's Television Workshop, New York City, accompanied by Michael Dann, Vice President, Children's Television Workshop.

Dr. Chester Pierce, Professor of Education and Psychiatry in the faculty of Medicine, Graduate School of Education, Harvard University (member, Board of Advisers of Children's Television Workshop).

Domingo Nick Reyes, Executive Director, The National Mexican-American Anti-Defamation Committee, Inc., Washington, D.C.

HEARINGS ON SCHOOL DESEGREGATION UNDER LAW

On June 9, 1970, the Select Committee was invited by the Education Subcommittee to participate in a joint hearing on the President's proposed Emergency School Aid Act of 1970. Robert H. Finch, Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare; John G. Veneman, Under Secretary; and James Allen, Commissioner of Education, testified at this joint hearing.

Following that hearing, the Select Committee held 11 days of additional hearings on the progress and problems related to school desegregation under Federal law. Witnesses testifying at these hearings included students, parents, school superintendents, representatives of voluntary associations, attorneys involved in school desegregation cases, and former officials in the Department of Justice.

Specific witnesses testifying during this series of hearings have included:

JUNE 15

Hon. Julian Bond, Member of the Georgia State Assembly.
Paul Rilling, Former Southeastern Regional Director, Office for Civil Rights, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Atlanta, Ga.

JUNE 16

George D. Fischer, President, National Education Association, Washington, D.C., accompanied by Stanley J. McFarland, Assistant Secretary, Office of Legislation and Federal Relations, National Education Association; and Samuel B. Ethridge, Assistant Executive Secretary for Teachers Rights, National Education Association.
Miss Winifred Green, American Friends Service Committee, Southeastern Public Education Program, Atlanta, Ga.

JUNE 17

Donald D. Abernethy, Superintendent of Hoke County Schools, Raeford, N.C.

JUNE 18

Panel of high school students from southern United States: Arthur Mae Cohen, Frogmore, S.C.; Anita Kleinpeter, Lake Providence, La.; Lowanda Lovette, Rocky Mount, N.C.; Lionel McIntyre, New Orleans, La.; and Tyrone Thomas, Mobile, Ala., accompanied by Mrs. Ruby G. Martin, Former Director, Office for Civil Rights, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

JUNE 22

M. Hayes Mizell, Director, South Carolina Community Relations Program, American Friends Service Committee, Columbia, S.C., accompanied by James H. Lanham (community leader), Edgefield, S.C.; and Andrew Marisett, Program Associate, South Carolina Community Relations Program, American Friends Service Committee, Frogmore, S.C.
Miss Janet Wells, Program Associate, South Carolina Community Relations Program, American Friends Service Committee, Aiken, S.C.

JUNE 23

G. Holmes Braddock, Chairman, Dade County School Board, Miami, Fla.
Dr. Wilmer S. Cody, Superintendent, Chapel Hill City Schools, Chapel Hill, N. C.

JUNE 24

Panel of civil rights attorneys: J. LeVonne Chambers, NAACP Legal Defense Fund, Charlotte, N.C.; Melvyn Leventhal, NAACP Legal Defense Fund, Jackson, Miss.; Henry L. Marsh, III, NAACP Legal Defense Fund, Richmond, Va.; and George Strickler, Lawyers Constitutional Defense Committee, New Orleans, La.

JUNE 30[1]

Marian Wright Edelman, Attorney, Washington Research Project Action Council, Washington, D.C.

Frances Sussna, Director, Multi-Culture Institute, San Francisco, Calif.

JULY 1

Reese Cleghorn, Director, Leadership Project, Southern Regional Council, Atlanta, Ga.

William L. Pressly, President, The Westminister Schools, Atlanta, Ga.

JULY 7

Hon. Ramsey Clark, Former Attorney General of the United States.

JULY 8

Panel of students and teachers from Greenville, S.C.: James Hill, Student, Law School, University of South Carolina, accompanied by Miss Cheryl Acker, Student, J. L. Mann High School; Mrs. Alice Badenoch, Teacher, James L. Mann High School; Miss Gertie Floyd, Student, Lincoln High School; Marvin Hill, Teacher, Alston High School; Miss Sandra Hill, Student, East Side High School; Robert Hume, Student, Wade Hampton High School; Miss Elaine McCullough, Student, Southside High School; Miss Marilyn McMahand, Student, Lincoln High School; Mrs. Jean Moorhead, Teacher, Southside High School; Mrs. Gwendolyn Reid, Teacher, Hillcrest High School; Sherwood Thompson, Student, Greenville High School; Joseph Vaughn, Teacher, Hughes High School; and Miss Nelva Webb, Student, Parker High School.

JULY 13

Hon. Jerris Leonard, Assistant Attorney General of the United States.

FUTURE HEARINGS

The Committee hopes to conclude its Washington hearings on the question of school desegregation under Federal law during the early part of August. Witnesses scheduled to testify at this time include:

—Hon. Elliot L. Richardson, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare.
—J. Stanley Pottinger, Director, Office for Civil Rights, HEW.
—Jerry H. Brader, Director, Division of Equal Educational Opportunities, OE.
—Hon. John N. Mitchell, Attorney General of the United States.
—Hon. Randolph W. Thrower, Commissioner of Internal Revenue Service.
—Hon. Stephen J. Pollak, Former Assistant Attorney General for Civil Rights, Department of Justice.

[1] Joint hearing of Subcommittee on Education of Committee on Labor and Public Welfare and Select Committee on Equal Educational Opportunity.

—Leon E. Panetta and Mrs. Ruby G. Martin, Former Directors of the Office for Civil Rights, Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The Committee intends to begin hearings on the special educational needs and problems of Mexican Americans during the middle weeks of August. Some members of the Committee participated in a hearing of the Education Subcommittee at which the ethnic, linguistic, and culturally related problems confronting Mexican Americans were described with particular reference to the proposed Emergency School Aid Act of 1970. The proposed Committee hearings are designed to probe more deeply and thoroughly the complex problems concerning the education of Mexican American and other Spanish speaking minority groups.

Beginning the last week in August and continuing into the fall, the Committee intends to hold a series of hearings and investigations into the causes of and remedies for de facto segregation. During these hearings the Committee plans: (1) to investigate reasons for racial or ethnic isolation in the schools, such as zoning provisions, and the location of schools and low-income housing; and (2) to examine proposed remedies such as educational parks, school decentralization, revised school boundaries, urban-suburban cooperation; and other proposals for reducing racial or ethnic isolation in the schools and improving equality of educational opportunity.

Also in the fall, the Committee hopes to resume its exploration of the effects of racial or ethnic isolation, school financing, and unequal resources. Hopefully the Committee can make a case study of a metropolitan area which would reveal the numerous issues surrounding attempts to improve equal educational opportunity and reduce racial or ethnic isolation in the schools.

After the opening of school in September, the Committee plans to hold a series of field hearings which might include trips to midwestern and northeastern metropolitan areas (including Washington), the South and the Southwest, rural areas, and the West Coast. These hearings would be designed to provide a firsthand examination of both de facto and de jure segregation and of efforts to provide equal educational opportunity under a variety of demographic circumstances.

During the fall and winter, the Committee intends to devote time to issues such as rural education, school financing, community control, accountability, compensatory education, the effects of socio-economic factors on educational opportunity, special educational problems of ethnic minorities and disadvantaged white Americans, and ways in which equal educational opportunity can be achieved through educational innovation.

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